Import of tyres

1770 SHRI JANARADHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to permit import of tyres in view of their rising prices; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Achievements of programmes to control T.B., Cancer, Malaria,, Leprosy, AIDS and Polio

1771. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the programmes implemented to control T.B., Cancer, Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS and Polio have been successful;

(b) if so, the achievewments made during the last three years to control these diseases; and

(c) the total assistance given to each State during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. C. SILVERA): (a) The available statistics reveal that the programmes implemented to control T.B., Malaria, Leprosy, AIDS, Cancer and Polio have been partially sucessful.

(b) The achievements made to control these diseases are as under:—

T.B.—(National Tuberculosis Control Programme)

The National Tuberculosis Control Programme has succeeded in bringing down the incidence of Childhood T.B. and serious form of adult T.B. T.B. mortality rate has come down from 80/100,000 in 1970 to 53/100,000 in 1993. The reported number of T.B. cases has also shown a marginal decline.

Malaria—(National Malaria Eradication Programme)

With the implemententation of National Malaria Eradication Programme, incidence of Malaria was brought down to 2.18 million in 1984 from 6.47 million in 1976 and since then incidence of Malaria has been contained around 2 million cases annually.

Leprosy—(National Leprosy Eradication Programme)

During the last three years there has been 30,19 and 21% reduction in the leprosy case load in the year 1992-93, 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively. As against 16.73 lakhs cases in March, 1992 there remains 7.40 lakhs cases at the end of March, 1995.

AIDS—(National AIDS Control Programme)

There being no cure or vaccine for AIDS the thrust of the programme is on creation of awareness about HIV/AIDS, control of STDs, Blood Safety and rational use of blood and clinical management of HIV/AIDS cases. The awareness today is considered to be high.

Cancer—(National Cancer Control Programme)

Under National Cancer Control Programme emphasis is on prevention, early detection and augmentation of treatment facilities in the country during the 8th Plan. There were ten Regional Cancer Centres in 1993 which have been increased to eleven in 1994.

Polio—(Universal Immunization Programme)

The Universal Immunization Programme has brought down the number of reported Polio cases from 28257 in 1987 to 4003 in 1994.

(c) The statements indicating the assistance to the States during the last three years are annexed. (See Appendix 174, Annexure No. 48)

जनसंख्या में निरन्तर वृद्धि

1772. **श्री रामजी लाल:** क्या **स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार द्वारा परिवार नियोजन योजनाएं लागू किए जाने के बावजूद देश की जनसंख्या में वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस वर्ष इस संबंध में प्रकाशित हुई विभिन्न अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय रिपोर्टों का अध्ययन किया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा देश की जनसंख्या का नियंत्रण करने के लिए क्या-क्या ठोस कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य सरकारों को इस प्रयोजनार्थ कितनी-कितनी धनराशि प्रदान की गई है; और

(ङ) सरकार को इसमें कितनी सफलता प्राप्त हुई है?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार कल्याण मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सी० सिल्वेरा): (क) 1991 की जनगणना के अनुसार जनसंख्या वृद्धि की वार्षिक घातांकी दर 1971-81 के दौरान 2.22 प्रतिशत से घटकर 1981-91 के दौरान 2.14 प्रतिशत रह गई है। 1993 के नमूना पंजीयन आंकड़ों के अनुसार वृद्धि दर और आगे घटकर 1.94 प्रतिशत रह गई है।

(ख) और (ग) सरकार को इस समस्या की जानकारी है और एक परिणामोन्मुख कार्य योजना पहले ही कार्यान्वित की जा रही है। इस की प्रमुख विशेषताओं में गुणवत्ता में सुधार करना और दूर-दराज तक सेवाए पहुंचाना, युवा आयु के दम्पत्तियों में बच्चों के जन्म में अन्तराल रखने को बढ़ावा देना, 90 पिछड़ रहे जिलों पर उनके जनांकिकी मापदंडों में सुधार करने हेतु विशेष ध्यान देना और सामुदायिक भागीदारी को बढ़ावा देने के लिए स्वैच्छिक और गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को शामिल करना तथा मातृ एवं शिशु स्वास्थ्य परिचर्या को बढ़ावा देने हेतु उपचार उपायों को सुदृढ़ करना शामिल है।

(घ) एक अनुपत्र संलग्न है। [देखिए परिशिष्ट-174, अनुपत्र सं० 49]

(ङ) जन्म दर 1951-61 में 41.7 से घटकर 1993 में 28.7 रह गई है। कुल प्रजनन दर 1951-61 में 5.97 से घटकर 1992 में 3.6 रह गई है। नवजात मृत्यु दर 1951-61 में 146 से घटकर 1993 में 74 रह गई है। 31.3.1995 तक 182.76 मिलियन जन्मों को रोका गया है।

Functioning of TCIL

1773. SHRI MD. SALIM:
SHRI NILOTPAL BASU:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) when was the Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL) referred to BIFR;

(b) whether any draft rehabilitation scheme was circulated by BIFR and if so, the date of circulation and the constraint in implementing the same;

(c) whether Government had invested more than Rs. 100 crore in modernisation of Kakinara Unit of TCIL and whether the same is now utilised by private parties for conversion of raw material to finished product; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the loss the company is incurring daily on non-utilisation of the capacity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI): (a) The Tyre Corporation of India Limited (TCIL) was referred to BIFR in May, 1992.

(b) the Draft Revival Scheme was circulated by BIFR on 28/12/94. The Govt. could not agree to the Draft Revival Scheme, in totality, as certain reliefs assumed from Govt. of India went beyond what is normally agreed in such cases. BIFR has been requested to review the Scheme.

(c) and (d) Government has invested Rs. 102.98 crores in the Expansion-cum-Modernisation Project of Kankinara, TCIL. On account of past accumulated losses, TCIL is facing a liquidity crisis